The Chicago Tribune.

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The Tribune.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1867.

The Daily Tribune is issued every morning [illegible]

TERMS: [illegible]

Osborne and Allen.

There is more in the present contest for county treasurership than a mere struggle between two persons for office. Apart from the form and machinery of a convention, there is no question that the people of this county would elect General Osborne by an overwhelming majority. [illegible] then should a convention be the very means relied upon to defeat the wishes of the people? It is a reproach to American politics that the proceeding by which public sentiment is collected and expressed in the choice of candidates, can be abused and perverted to produce quite a different result. Mr. Allen has been too long an active member of the Republican party to now aid in an attempt to pervert and defeat its organization by using it for personal ends. Mr. Allen is too old a veteran to claim that parties have no higher duties than to be used for personal aims to the overriding of duty to the country and to faithful public service. We acquit Mr. Allen of all design to force himself as a candidate upon the convention to the exclusion of a brave and disabled soldier. We acquit him of all intention to go before the convention with his $50,000 of fees, and demand that the tried and gallant soldier be [illegible] that he may have two years more possession of the County Treasurer's office.

General Osborne is as good a Republican as Mr. Allen. During the war both served their country, but upon different fields. Mr. Allen lived upon his farm at Elk Grove, and served as member of the Board of Supervisors. He was not a narrow-minded man. He was a kind and benevolent man. He voted liberal bounties from the county treasury to purchase substitutes for those who might be drafted, and he bravely voted to issue county bonds to be sold to raise the money, and bravely voted to raise by special tax the money to redeem the bonds. In all these things, and by word and act in encouraging others to enlist, Mr. Allen served his country as ably and faithfully as any home guard in Cook County. General Osborne was no less patriotic. He voted no portion of the public money to purchase substitutes, but he went to the front himself. He saw the war in all its realities. He endured personally the dangers of the battle-field; he encountered rebel malice, and upon the battle-field, at the head of his regiment, shed his own blood for his country.

Two years ago, the Republican Convention recognizing the eminent services of the patriotic Supervisor, nominated him for the treasurership and elected him. He has enjoyed the office and its $50,000 fees. The convention is about to meet again, and we have too much faith in Mr. Allen's sense of what is due to a gallant comrade—one who never faltered upon any field—to suppose that he will permit his friends to say that he has not been sufficiently rewarded, and that he will not give way to a soldier who periled life and limb, and who bears upon his body wounds that will disable him forever. Such action would not be in keeping with the past patriotic public career of Mr. Allen, and we therefore do not expect that by word or deed, he will prevent the people of this county from rewarding a faithful soldier by electing him to a public office.

The Soldiers' Fair.

There is to be a grand fair in Chicago to raise money to feed, clothe, shelter and relieve the families, and the widows and orphans of soldiers. The object is doubly commendable. It is for the relief of the poor, and that poor those who have been made so by their sacrifices for the country. There is a Divine command to provide for the poor, and that command in this case is made additionally obligatory because of the peculiar merits of the sufferers. There are soldiers, who are sick and disabled, who have families for whom they cannot provide. They have wives and children whom they cannot clothe, nor provide with ordinary food. There are the widowed mothers of soldiers' families who have not the means of paying rent, of paying board, of buying fuel or clothing, and who are often indebted for a scanty meal each day to the kindness of neighbors, or to the industry of the little ones in collecting from the kitchens of the rich the broken food destined for the swill cart. Society mourns over the vagrancy of boys and the fall of girls, but society is responsible for much of both evils. Respectable and wealthy women know that the girls from ten to fifteen years of age who apply day after day at their kitchens for food, will not always be content to eat scraps of broken bread, nor go clothed in rags, when they can escape from both by accepting the offer of the tempter. Yet how many of these wealthy and respectable ladies give a thought to the future of these girls? Do they seek out their homes? Do they take upon themselves the care of the widowed and sick mother? Do they find employment for the girls, and rescue them from the streets and from temptation and ruin? Yet these girls are the children of the poor; they learn that their poverty separates them as widely from all sympathy, aid and recognition on the part of the rich of their own sex, as they could possibly be if they were already in the ranks of the shameless; and that they do take their place among the latter should not be surprising. There are in Chicago to-day perhaps one thousand families, the children of which will prove industrious, virtuous and respectable, or the reverse, these, just as society may extend to them the hand of encouragement or leave them to perish and fall in despair. Has society—and particularly those who have an abundance—no responsibility for the future of these unfortunates?

There are to-day hundreds of families in Chicago who are living in huts and hovels, or in attic rooms, who taste bread only occasionally, and to whom meat is almost an unknown luxury. These are the families of soldiers and their widows and orphans. These are the families of the men who were crippled, or who were disabled by disease, or who died on the field or in the hospital. These people are suffering for food. They have no money to buy fuel; they have no furniture or bedding; they have no bread, nor meat, nor vegetables. The mothers have pawned the last shawl and the last dress to buy meals; the children have neither shoes nor socks, nor winter clothing beyond the tattered and patched rags they wear by night and by day. What can such do; they have no money to buy medicine or nourishment, but have to wait until death relieves both the sick and the well.

This fair is to raise money to rescue these suffering people from the want and suffering that are upon them. Much has been done already toward making the fair a success, but much more is demanded. A meeting will be held at Crosby's Music Hall on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, not for the purpose of soliciting subscription, but to divide the city into convenient districts, and to provide for a thorough canvass of every house and place of business, that each and every person in Chicago may have an opportunity of contributing money, or anything else that will aid in feeding or clothing [illegible] the indigent [illegible] widows and orphans of those who have fallen. Who is there that enjoys the luxury of a complete home, a plentiful table, a warm fireside, surrounded by [illegible] happy and joyous family, will not give sufficient for a ton of coal, a box of shoes, a barrel of flour, a quarter of beef, a pair of blankets, a piece of cloth, or a bed and bedding, for these poor people who have none of these, and whose children are obliged to compete with the [illegible] for the [illegible] from our kitchens? Let those who can give, give freely to the authorized collectors, when they are called upon for the relief of the suffering families of the country's defenders.

Fire Insurance in Chicago.

Mr. Jefferson, wishing to describe the terror inspired by an act of the government, declared that it fell upon the ears of the people "like the sound of a fire bell at night." [illegible] lived in these days [illegible] that term. The sound of a fire bell at night creates no alarm in Chicago. It disturbs few people's rest except that of the firemen. It may, and probably does, awaken many people, but then, the bell-ringer is paid by the public, and the public are somewhat disappointed unless the bell rings three or four times each night. Fires are an institution in Chicago. We have insurance companies by the score, and fires accordingly. If there were no fires there would be no business for insurance companies, and the world would break up a very extensive business in Chicago. The time was when a fire was a serious business for an insurance company, but we have half a dozen fires every day, and the insurance companies double their capital and increase in number. There are four or five millions of people living in the section of the country of which Chicago is the metropolis. To most of these people steam fire apparatus is a novelty. By coming to Chicago they can see the whole department at work, not once, but several times each day. There is a positively [illegible] about fires in Chicago. Few people lose by fires in this city—that is to say, the aggregate loss is always exceeded by the aggregate insurance. The insurance companies do not lose anything, because if they did they would be bankrupt long ago. The fact is, fires have become a vast auxiliary to insurance, just as a rainy day helps the sale of umbrellas. If there is a valuable building which is not insured, a fire, or three or four fires, in that neighborhood brings the owner to his "milk"—which is the same thing, to the insurance office. Insurance can afford to lose $10,000 a day by fires, if thereby $100,000 is paid for insurance. There is hardly a man in all Chicago who has a store, dwelling, outhouse, barn or cow-shed that is not insured for the full value of the premises. He pays this tax which is often far greater than what he pays the city on the same premises. In fact, the State, county and city tax in the aggregate do not equal the tax paid for insurance in Chicago. This tax is paid under fear of being burned out, and the fear is not an ill-founded one. We have, virtually, no fire limits. A man who builds a brick store or dwelling, may, in a few weeks, have it surrounded by frame sheds, tenements, barns and outhouses, all insured for twice their value. He must insure; the risk of accidental fire, and the risk of the integrity of all his neighbors, is too great. He planks down annually to an insurance company a tax upon his brick building greater than is required from the same premises for all the expenses of the State and county and for the city government, including the water, tunnel and canal improvements. This tax is grievous, and is becoming intolerable. The want of fire limits retards permanent improvements, and invites frame structures which being insured for double their value, encourages fires, and every fire causes an increase of insurance. The result is that Chicago has become the best insurance point in the country, and so far as fires, there is no other city where they are so certain as part of every day's transaction. Almost everybody is insured for more than his property is worth; the City Council encourages the construction of buildings easily fired, and the insurance companies prosper beyond all precedent.

Evangelizing Turkey.

There is nothing more common than to hear the present age denounced for its exceeding depravity. According to the outgivings of the religious press and pulpit, the world is fast retrograding. Crime, immorality, irreligion, intemperance and infidelity are represented as making fearful progress, and so far is this view of the case entertained, that we are assured from time to time, that unless new and more powerful agencies are brought into the field, the cause of Christ will be borne down by the scoffer and the infidel. To avert such a calamity and prevent such a victory for the enemy of man, appeals are made to the law, to compel society to be God-fearing and righteous, to observe the commandments, and to regulate and govern the tastes, habits and diet of men and women. According to those who profess to have the truth in their special keeping, and who seek to promulgate it by the sword, the salvation of the present and all future generations depends upon sweeping legislation prohibiting sin and evil, and the causes thereof, and a vigorous execution of such laws by all the force the government can command.

It is refreshing, under the circumstances, to have this terrible picture, relieved of some of its gloom. Within the past week the papers of this city have announced the marriage of two devoted Christian teachers, who left immediately to enter upon a mission in Central Turkey, where, devoting their time, their labor, their example and their lives, to the cause of religion, they hope to win some portion of the Turks to the knowledge of Christian truth. While we wish these heroic missionaries God-speed, and commend their self-denying zeal and piety, we conclude that our own country, and especially Chicago, is not so bad as is generally represented. We assume that if there were special need of missionaries here, these would not be withdrawn and sent to Turkey. We assume that if it were not well with the cause of religion, if infidelity and immorality were not exceptional instead of general, there would be no weakening of the army of truth, and no reduction of the number and force of those who defend the walls of Zion in America. It is comforting, in a spiritual sense, as well as in a national way, that when our missionaries essay to convert the Turks and Hottentots, they can leave our shores in full confidence that the cause of Antichrist is not gaining ground at home. It would be a stumbling-block to the conversion of the Turks if they should hear that a portion of the people of this city were blindly eating and drinking what they like—and leading lives not consistent with the sanctity of Christian obligations. If the Turks could ask such questions as these, and our missionaries could not answer as to the faith and piety of Chicago, the infidels might ask why they had abandoned the unconverted at home, to labor among the followers of Mahomet.

The vote cast in Pennsylvania is moderately heavy, but still considerably lighter than that of last year, when a Congressional delegation and a Governor were to be elected. Take the county of Allegheny, for instance, containing Pittsburgh. The vote cast last Wednesday was as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Republican majority	[illegible]
Total vote	[illegible]

Last fall it was:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Republican majority	[illegible]
Total vote	[illegible]

These figures show that the falling off in the vote was 5,000 in one county, of which the Republicans lost 4,197, and the Democrats 800. The result is no evidence of "reaction," but of apathy on both sides, but worst on the side of the Republicans. A full vote in that one county alone would have saved the Supreme Judge in the State. In looking over the returns, it appears that several Republican counties have done better than they did last fall, and several Democratic counties have lost ground; and in no county does there seem to be sufficient gain or loss on either side to indicate a reaction of political sentiment, except in the city of Philadelphia, where the Republican loss exceeds 9,000 votes—being nearly half of the lost Republican majority in the State. In no other county is the Republican loss equal to the number of absentee voters; and, so far as we can observe, the Democratic vote is not as heavy in any county as it was last fall—except [illegible]. The aggregate reduction of the vote in the [illegible] not less than 75,000 as co[illegible] fall. The cause of the Republican loss in Philadelphia has been already explained. A barnacle clique packed the Republican Convention and foisted themselves upon the ticket, to the exclusion of the soldier candidates, who were all slaughtered; but whose friends, beating the barnacles on election day, defeated them and defeated the State ticket with them. That is the extent of the "reaction" in the Keystone State. It will be made all right next year.

LONDON.

The Pan-Anglican Synod.

Present Position of the Established Church.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, England, Sept. 28.

THE SYNOD—THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

As I write the seventy-five Bishops are meeting in high conclave and conducting their proceedings as far as possible in private. The question of the admission of reporters to the synod was discussed in convocation last spring, and a motion in its favor by Dean Stanley was rejected. There is a [illegible] character about newspaper reporters, which is insufferable to the party in the Church of England, who seek to base it on authority and tradition. Will the Pope, they ask, admit reporters to his synod, if it ever comes off? The congress at Malines, they will not admit, is a parallel case, as that was open to laymen and had no special ecclesiastical authority. So, in reply to written inquiries from the newspapers, the Archbishop of Canterbury stated, in discourteous language, that reporters would be excluded, and "daily reports would not be allowed." But even in this respect one-half the Papal idea is carried out, as the Archbishop has reporters of his own at the synod, who are to take notes for His Grace. One of the reporters is no cleric in disguise, but a member of the staff of the *Daily News*, employing his holiday in a manner which will no doubt be pecuniarily profitable to him, however little good it may do him in other respects. It is said he was pledged to secrecy, as though the gathering was a Fenian one, but where there are seventy-five theologians representing different parties, no "general understanding" suffices to keep the lips closed; so tolerably succinct narratives of the proceedings will appear, and the Church papers will each have its particular account. Far better have thrown the synod open to the press. A deal of misrepresentation and bad feeling would have been avoided.

At a moment when our papers teem with ecclesiastical "leaders," and our streets with prelates in their official garb, one is forced into a class of subjects not ordinarily the fittest for newspaper treatment. The Established Church being the church of the ruling classes of England, every secular paper professes to belong to it, though heaven knows that London journalists are not a particularly church-going class, and deference to a certain established opinion prevent the whole truth from being told in our press. It is glanced at, but not openly stated. Let me try to break through this timid conventionality and tell you, as correctly as I can, the actual condition of

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

I have said the synod represents various theological schools, but if, amongst the Bishops, there are divisions, what do we not find amongst the clergy? The talk in the synod about unity would seriously mislead a distant reader, who was unacquainted with our literature and passing history. An oft-repeated remark must be borne in mind by those who are amazed at the disputes which are perpetually going on in the Church. The Established Church of England is, in fact, the old Roman Church system, with many of its branches lopped off; but the pruning was effected with so little regard to any definite principle that much of what remains is more "Popish" in spirit than some things which were taken away. But the enforcement of the supremacy of the crown, which was insured by the roughest and most direct provisions, went in a great way to neutralize the Roman Catholic element which was permitted to remain in the formularies. It was, in fact, the establishment, in a concentrated form, of the principles of lay control. By this restraint the English hierarchy has been withheld from some dangerous extravagances, and a certain kind of harmony between Church and State secured; but it has been obtained at the cost of earnestness in the Church, for nothing but a spirit of Erastian indifference could have reconciled the latter [illegible] dominion of the secular power. [illegible] come into play, and the Puseyite or Ritualist party is in conflict with the State. No party in the Church is perfectly satisfied with its position, yet none is disposed to proceed to extremities. There was a proposal some time since to form an Episcopal Church freed from all connection with the State, the Tractarian theology being the basis; but when it came to the point, the leaders shrank from being classed with Dissenters. This branch of the clergy now hope to yield all the social power of the Establishment on behalf of their side. The first step in secession, had they determined upon it, would have been the most difficult. Ritualist writers are not more earnest upon any point than in their condemnation of schism. The idea, I believe, was to get the rudiments of a hierarchy for the free church by obtaining consecration from your Bishops; but after this synod, such a privilege seems quite unattainable. The American Bishops, some of whom seem more like State Church Bishops than even our own, would hesitate before taking any steps which would declare that the existing establishment had wholly lost every chance to be considered a branch of the true Church. [illegible] only a feeble and straggling retreat, of which the ultimate effect would be to swell the numbers of the Church of Rome. [illegible] the Tractarians will not have a Church [illegible] so much wealth and influence. But are they to be allowed to preach as they please, and introduce pure Romanism into the Church? This is as yet an undecided point. One cannot but smile to see the eagerness of the Tractarian party to save themselves by endeavoring to concentrate the wrath of a synod upon poor Bishop Colenso. They want him to be excommunicated, while they in their turn are the objects of the distrust and dislike of more than half the communion to which they profess to belong. While they are members of the Established Church of England, Dr. Colenso is one of their Bishops whether they like the association or not.

But putting Colenso aside, the moderate and Evangelical party, though they have lost ground, are still strong, [illegible] far as I can see, they begin to feel they must go further than heretofore, and insist upon a peremptory rejection of the Fathers as authorities, and a total denial of the principle of an authoritative church. They begin to demand such a purification of the formularies as will leave them consistently Protestant. Here again they are bound by the State, which is quite indisposed to legislate upon the matter at all.

ATTITUDE OF THE STATE TO THE CHURCH.

So far as our statesmen class is concerned, it may be said of them, generally, that they are disposed to believe this confused and divided state of the Episcopal Church to be more favorable to general freedom of opinion than any consistent or symmetrical system which either Bishops or other theologians, if their hands were free, would set up in its place. If the Bishops now in synod had the power of declaring authoritatively the doctrine of the Church, a majority would soon be found on one side or other of the questions now disputed. The majority would then sharpen its own formula until it became intolerable to the minority, and then either the adherents of the priestly and sacramental system or the more thorough-going of the Evangelical party would be compelled to abandon the Establishment. Peers and statesmen have no relish for commotions of any kind. They look with most favor on those who stretch religious terms to their widest meaning. They prefer laxity of interpretation to conscientious veracity. They hate nothing, I really believe, so much as theological partisans who will ask their exact meaning, who will limit the practical area of the Church to its theoretical boundaries. The State when forced as in the "Essays and Reviews" case, to define who are churchmen and who are not, explains that it sanctions a latitude of interpretation which in business concerns would be held as mere dishonesty. To the statesman, or judge, as a statesman or judge, theological distinctions are weary and [illegible] he is always desirous of making them as little [illegible] as possible, and, not daring to effect this by discarding or widening them, he evades them by proclaiming new principles of veracity—telling Evangelicals that the Church, though she requires a form of words that imply faith in baptismal regeneration, has yet no desire that these words should express the thoughts of the clergy [illegible] to Ritualists that it [illegible] clear they are bound [illegible] understand the Calvinistic articles in any sense at all offensive to themselves. But the present ferment, which will appear again directly the synod have separated, will not be allayed because the Legislature forbears to intervene. This very Synod is a sign of a consciousness that the days of a State Church are numbered. The struggle will be a long one, but if the various combatants [illegible] repugnance to receive decisions upon religious opinions or forms from any secular jurisdiction. As a last resource, the Church may try to govern the State; but it would be a vain effort. She must be the creature of the people or be independent of it, and the time [illegible] themselves to the thought. The Pan-Anglican Synod will not delay the change for an hour; it rather [illegible] to hasten it.

WHO IS THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH?

It would be curious to see the above question answered faithfully and literally by the seventy-five prelates at Lambeth. By the law, the Queen is the head, but they seek to pass this over, and to treat the Archbishop of Canterbury as the head. The Archbishop of York [illegible] and as this was not granted, he declined attending the synod at all. The last time the Bishops addressed the Queen in convocation, the difficulties attending the composition of their address were amusing and instructive. In its first draught, the Queen was styled "the Earthly Head" of the Church. This, however, encountered objections. Whereupon, the words were altered into a statement that Her Majesty's authority over the Church was "supreme." Still the requisite nicety of expression was not attained. At length it was found necessary to get rid of the idea of a spiritual supremacy altogether, and to attribute to the Queen only the government of the clergy as one of the estates of the realm, in these words: "Your Majesty, to whom appertains the chief government of all estates of this realm, whether they be ecclesiastical or civil." This ambiguous phrase was all that could be got from the prelates as a body in favor of the prerogative. The address, in every form, was objected to by the good Bishop of Exeter, who composed one for himself, and sent it to Her Majesty. In this he mentions the legislative trick by which the headship of the Church was first bestowed upon an English sovereign. In the 26th of Henry VIII, the clergy in convocation acknowledged the title, with a certain qualification, without which, although they were in danger of the penalties of præmunire, they would not have conceded it. Parliament adopted the concession, but omitted the accompaniment. But what was the qualification thus fraudulently suppressed? The terms, the Bishop told the Queen, were "so far and only so far as the law of Christ permits." He added with infinite astuteness, "In other words, and virtually NOT AT ALL." Is not this admirable? The Anglican acknowledgment of the supremacy is thus, by an ingenious artifice of construction, dissipated into thin air!

A "WARNING TO THE WHOLE WORLD."

A gathering like the Pan-Anglican Synod acts upon the class of theological [illegible] as the new moon is said to do upon the insane. The Bishops have been inundated with pamphlets, tracts, and letters intended to guide or warn them in their deliberations. The funniest I have seen is from "Elizabeth Fairlight Argus Peacock," a disciple of Johanna Southcote. She beseeches an interview. "Remember," she says in her pamphlet, "Balaam was reproved by an ass. And may I stand as the ass to reprove you in all humility, is my sincere prayer." The new seed is sown for the kingdom, "and in the name of the Lord," says Elizabeth, "let me invite you to come and taste of the supper before the door of mercy is shut." It was the child-birth, she says, which staggered the Jews, and it is the child-birth (meaning Johanna's) which staggers the Bishops. By revelation, the following verses were given by the Lord to Johanna, and her follower repeats them for the warning of the whole world:

Every land He would visit first, [illegible]
But here my anger it will burn,
And make your hearts to quake.

Unless, like these, they do begin [illegible]
[illegible]

The grapes have made all nations drunk [illegible]
[illegible]

To run with blood, much like a flood,
Abroad in every land [illegible]
Oh, how will England stand.

Alas! the Bishops take no heed. They will not admit her. They want no more old women among them.

A STORY OF MR. SPURGEON.

Mr. Spurgeon's illness has caused a good deal of anxiety amongst the multitude who are counted his admirers. There is so much humor about him, as well as original and genuine kindly feeling, despite the narrowness of his theology, that he is a general favorite. The last story I have heard of him is to the following effect: A short time ago, a clergyman of the Established Church expressed to a dissenting acquaintance a desire to hear Mr. Spurgeon, and asked to be informed of the place and hour in the event of a preaching visit of that gentleman to the neighborhood. A visit of the kind happened to be soon afterwards made, and the clergyman attended service. The reverend gentleman happened to be put in a front pew up in the gallery by the side of the pulpit. He was an attentive listener, and saw a good deal of merit in the sermon. When it was over, a collection was made, the organist indulging in a voluntary during the proceeding. The clergyman having put his contribution into the plate, thought he would not wait for the concluding prayer, but would get out before the crowd was in motion, so he signalled his wife to rise. However, it was no easy task to pass before the other occupants of the pew, and the clergyman getting nervous at the rustling of dresses and knocking down of hymn books, pulled his wife's dress and whispered to her to come back. She, however, thought the worst was over, and continued her journey. Again he tried to stop her, with a similar result, when Mr. Spurgeon, who had been looking on, and who divined the situation in an instant, leaned gently over the side of the pulpit, and, catching the clergyman's eye, said in a low but perfectly audible tone, humorous to the full, "You had better go, sir, or you'll hear more of it." A joke from a clergyman always goes further than a joke from any one else, and a joke from the pulpit has higher advantages still; but there was real fun in this, and no one was more amused by it than the reverend incumbent whose domestic experiences were thus foretold.

EUROPE.

The Italian Uprising.

SYMPATHY OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE WITH GARIBALDI.

LONDON, Oct. 11—Midnight.

Despatches this evening from Paris state that affairs in Italy are very grave. The general belief is that the whole nation will follow Garibaldi in his effort to restore Rome to Italy. Victor Emanuel will soon pass the Roman frontier and proclaim Rome as part of the kingdom.

Great Britain.

STORY CONCERNING EARL DERBY'S RESIGNATION DENIED.

LONDON, Oct. 12—Noon.

The *Times*, in a leading article officially denies that Earl Derby has resigned his position as the head of the Ministry, or that he contemplates doing so.

LIVERPOOL FAILURE.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12—Evening.

It is stated to-day that the liabilities of Campbell & Son, recently announced as having failed, will reach £120,000 sterling.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12—Noon.

The Fenian alarm still continues. The police made to-day a descent on an establishment which was used as headquarters for the Fenian Brotherhood in this city, and arrested six persons accused of Fenianism. A rising was feared at Limerick, but the precautions taken by the government prevented it.

Prussia.

BISMARK CONVINCED OF NAPOLEON'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

BERLIN, Oct. 12—Noon.

The North German *Gazette*, a semi-official organ, published in this city, and which is believed to reflect in some degree the views of Bismark, says in this morning's issue it is firmly convinced of the sincerity of the French Emperor's desire for peace.

Austria.

AN EFFORT TO ABOLISH THE CONCORDAT WITH ROME.

VIENNA, Oct. 12.

A bill for abolishing the concordat with Rome has been introduced in the Austrian Reichsrath. The bill is opposed by the government on the ground that the concordat is a treaty and not a law, and hence not a proper subject for cognizance by the Reichsrath.

France.

RETURN OF NAPOLEON TO PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 11—Evening.

The Emperor returned to this city from Biarritz on Tuesday.

THE FAR WEST.

The Editorial Excursionists at the End of the Union Pacific Rail—and Track—Future Movements—Progress of the Road, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Oct. 12.

The telegraph was completed from Virginia City to Helena, Montana, to-day.

The end of the track on the Union Pacific Railroad was reached by the editorial excursion to-day. The party go to Cheyenne, and return to Kearney next week for a buffalo hunt.

The party were joined on the way west by Lord [illegible] and Mr. Cooper, son of Lord Russell. [illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago [illegible]

END OF THE TRACK, Oct. 12.

The editorial excursion party arrived here at noon, four hundred and seventy-seven miles from Omaha. The track is being laid at the rate of four and a half miles per day, and is now thirty miles [illegible] Cheyenne. [illegible]

NATIONAL TAXES.

An Essay on the Collection of the Revenue.

Effects of Taxes, Tariffs and Paper Currency.

BY EDWARD ATKINSON, OF BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, 1867.

The following essay was originally written for the purpose of testing the results of my own thought and experience by the [illegible] and was read at a meeting of the Economic Section of the American Social Science Association, held in Boston [illegible] the publication of the whole [illegible] a service in bringing public sentiment to what I consider just views on [illegible] New England manufacturers [illegible]. There is nothing new in the essay; but it is an essay to apply well-known principles to passing events and present circumstances in a form that will bring them to the attention of those who are too busy to read elaborate treatises.

ON THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

In the following essay, I propose to discuss the methods by which the government of the United States may collect a revenue sufficient for its wants with the least injury to the productive power of the people. The advocates of an excessively high tariff were in a majority in the recent session of Congress, and would have carried their measures had it not been for the persistent opposition of the minority. I am, however, well satisfied that a considerable portion of the majority voted as they did in deference to the supposed wishes of their constituents, and not because they [illegible] the law, as it was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. It is quite evident that the whole controversy must be reopened at the next session of Congress, and it is therefore becoming the duty of the press to endeavor to enlighten public opinion by clear statements of the fundamental principles upon which the laws for the collection of revenue should be based.

I know not how clearly the controversy may have been conducted in former times when protection and free trade were prominent in the political contests. In those days I was an ardent advocate of protection, having been educated in that school, and never having been led to doubt its wisdom. But I had begun to doubt, when the disturbing element of war came in and by common consent the Morrill tariff was enacted. Whether this was the best method of meeting the wants of the day, or not, need not now be considered. Suffice it to say that the country accepted a high tariff without argument, and as a war measure. It may fairly be said, that the men who are under forty years of age have never had their attention called to the fundamental principles which must, in the nature of things, underlie the respective theories of protection and free trade, by any discussion of said principles in the newspapers. Few men begin to have any ideas upon the subject, that are drawn from their own experience, until they are at least thirty; and, during the past ten years, it has been treated mainly as if all men had real knowledge upon it, when, in fact, there is no subject so important about which men really know so little.

The arguments of the New York *Tribune*, and other papers upon the side of protection, are addressed to those who are already convinced, and seem to the uninstructed mind to be founded upon the idea that a tariff is something good in itself,—a measure which it would be wise for a community to adopt, even if they had no need of revenue. On the other hand, the arguments of the *Evening Post* and other free trade papers are addressed to those who need elementary instruction, but generally to men who are supposed to have well-grounded ideas upon the subject.

The truth is that our country has such boundless resources, as yet but partially developed, as to have made it easy for any one possessed of ordinary intelligence and industry to get a good living under any system of revenue laws; and mistakes in such laws, injuring but few seriously, have not compelled the attention of the whole people to the [illegible] requisite for their correction. A little irritation, rather than any real check to prosperity, has caused the constant [illegible] of a free trade, and then of a protective policy, causing fluctuations and temporary embarrassment, but never forcing the great mass of the people to give close attention to the matter. Under the pressure of our present debt and the existing system of taxation, it is to be feared that the time has come when the people will be forced to learn wisdom by the hard teachings of adversity.

WHAT IS A TAX?

In the collection of revenue the government simply takes a portion of the annual product of the country for its own use—that is to say, secures to itself a portion of the result of each man's labor or effort. The method adopted [illegible] to impose a tax either under the name of "internal revenue" or of "tariff" upon the commodities consumed by the people. Hence arises the axiom that "the consumer pays all taxes,"—an axiom very likely to mislead, unless qualified by the statement that consumption depends upon production. If each person worked for himself alone, raising his own food, making his own clothing, [illegible] he could only be [illegible]. It is production alone which yields [illegible]

To allege that the consumer pays all taxes leads to an utter absurdity, unless qualified by the statement, that the consumption of one commodity, not produced by the consumer, is only rendered possible by such consumer producing or aiding in the production of some other commodity which he can give in exchange for it; and it matters not to him whether his proportion of the taxes is levied upon the article which he consumes, let us say upon his tea,—or upon the article which he produces,—say upon his wheat. In either case, he simply gives to the government a certain portion of the result of his labor—he either pays a higher price for his tea or he has less money from his wheat wherewith to purchase his tea; but, if he had not produced at all, or had not by the use of his capital aided or caused some one else to produce, he would have had neither tea nor wheat, and would therefore have paid no tax.

HOW TAXES SHOULD BE LEVIED.

The problem therefore is so to levy the taxes as not to impede production. It will be maintained hereafter, that capital can only be taxed through its income, without causing great disaster, and that the income of capital is a certain share of the product of labor, and therefore, in one sense, the income itself is a tax levied upon labor by capital. If this proposition can be maintained, then the tax levied by governments upon the income of capital is ultimately a tax upon production, or the result of labor.

In this connection it becomes interesting to know who are the capitalists and who are the laborers, though I do not mean here to intimate that there is any natural antagonism between the two. On the contrary there is no finer example of the real harmony of interest in the universe than the law so well enounced by Bastiat: "In proportion to the increase of capital, the absolute share of the total product falling to the capitalist is augmented, and his relative share is diminished; while, on the contrary, the laborer's share is increased both absolutely and relatively."

If there is any natural antagonism between capital and labor, then a man must often be his own antagonist; for many men—I may say most men—are both laborers and capitalists. The common laborer who owns his tools is to that extent a capitalist as much as the mill-owner running 20,000 spindles. He who works the spade with his hands, is no more a laborer than he who directs the spindles with his head. Each is working for the general good, although his own aim may be selfish; for one is adding to the abundance of the food which we eat, and the other of the clothes we wear.

It is only when the government interferes with natural laws, and, discarding the only legitimate object to be considered in the imposition of taxes, undertakes, under the name of revenue laws, to give a bounty to certain interests, that antagonism between labor and capital begins, and this antagonism is more properly between a class and the mass of the people than between labor and capital.

I have said it becomes interesting to know who are the laborers and who are the capitalists in the common use of those terms, and we may approximate to this by considering the number of persons in the United States who pay a tax upon an income of over six hundred dollars per annum—upon which point I have obtained the following statement from Washington:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 31st ult. requesting a statement of "the total number of persons paying income tax, and the amount of income represented," I have to say that [illegible]

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, Boston, Mass.

It thus appears that, out of thirty-six millions of people, less than half a million have a surplus of income [illegible]. It follows, that the great majority spend all they earn, and, if their cost of living is raised by heavy taxes, their wages or earnings must be raised also. It would seem equally certain that any artificial stimulus given to any one branch of industry, by means of a bounty granted under the name of protection, [illegible] to the protected interest—such bounty ultimately resulting in a rise in wages equal to the bounty imposed.

[illegible]

[illegible] a rise in the wages of labor a benefit to the laborer? [illegible] Certainly not, if such a rise is in consequence of the increased cost of living, and not the result of increased ability to produce on the part of the laborer. This question would not be asked if the functions of [illegible] were clearly understood. [illegible]

[illegible] portion of the result of our efforts, in order that we may at some future time command the equivalent service or labor of another, then it is not the amount of money or wages, but the service which those wages will command, which is the [illegible]

[illegible] the principle has been established, that the wages of common laborers must be equal to the cost of one barrel of flour per week; or in other words, the directors have discovered that flour is a better standard by which to measure the value of the time of a common laborer than paper money, and that the various commodities which a common laborer must have are gauged by their relation to the cost of one barrel of flour. Or to state the proposition in another form, that if each laborer were engaged in the production of flour, at the rate of one barrel per week, he would, in exchange for the flour, be able to procure the exact amount of shelter, clothing, and other articles of food which he needs, and which are sufficient to induce him to labor.

Now what matters it to that laborer whether the value of a barrel of flour be expressed in eighteen dollars in paper, or thirteen dollars in specie, either of which sums would represent a high rate of wages, if the barrel of flour, or the eighteen dollars, or the thirteen dollars will only procure for him a bare shelter and subsistence?

Flour has lately been eighteen dollars per barrel, and the rate of wages on that railroad eighteen dollars per week. Let us suppose flour reduced to eight dollars per barrel and all other commodities reduced in the same proportion, but that the wages of the laborer on the railroad are ten dollars per week, can he not then save two dollars per week at the low rate, where he could save nothing at the high rate? Has not the lower rate a higher value to him?

I believe this is precisely the difference existing between the position of the skilled artisan of England and that of the skilled artisan in this country at the present time. In England the rate of wages is nominally much lower, but a suit of stout fustian clothing, [illegible] costs three halfpence per glass, [illegible] not higher than in this country, and house rent is low; and notwithstanding our great natural advantages, skilled laborers are said to be rapidly returning to their homes in Europe.

What we want is an abundance of the things which money will buy, not an abundance of what is called money.

Is the dry goods dealer rich when he has no cloth upon his shelves, even though he has a hundred yard-sticks?

Is the grain dealer rich when his lofts are empty, even though he have a hundred half-bushels?

Is the grocer rich when he has no sugar or salt, but only a counter covered with pound weights?

Is the shipwrecked mariner rich, if fast upon a barren rock with a bag of gold, but no food or water?

Are the United States rich when they are ceasing to produce as many yards of cloth, as many bushels of grain, as many commodities as they formerly did, in proportion to their population, because they have 800,000,000 paper dollars wherewith to measure the value of the decreasing cloth and grain and commodities?

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

To return from this digression. It has been proved that there are not more than 460,000 people who pay an income tax; let us admit that 135,000 avoid payment who are liable, and we have 600,000 heads of families; multiply by five and we have 3,000,000 people out of 36,000,000, who have a surplus, or who may be called capitalists in the ordinary use of the word. It would be interesting to know how many of the lobby-members, so called, who have been or may be in Washington to influence legislation upon the Tax and Tariff bills, will represent the 3,000,000 who are capitalists, and how many the 33,000,000 who are not.

Yet the latter are producers, to a far greater extent than the former, and therefore are the tax-payers to a far greater extent. Again I must state that I imply no natural antagonism between laborer and capitalist; it is the law of God that all interests are harmonious; it is only our ignorance which produces antagonism. Neither do I impute to all the lobby-members purely selfish motives, or a desire to secure their own ends at the cost of the general interest. I only wish to point out, that there is a great preponderating [illegible] who may not now be able to influence legislation, and who may now be unenlightened, but upon whose comfort and prosperity unjust laws may press heavily, and whose instinct, if not whose reason, will cause them to sweep from power the men who, even by mistake, shall oppress them with special laws, by which there shall be added to the oppression of the taxes a system of bounties to special interests yet more oppressive than the taxes themselves.

THE PRINCIPLE OF JUSTICE IN TAXATION.

It has been said that no great abuses were ever reformed by the voluntary acts of legislators; all great reforms have been accomplished, either by the pressure of public opinion or by the revolutionary acts of the people; and most, if not all, of these reforms, have consisted simply in removing the impediments which law-makers have placed in the way of the natural development of the people. To establish justice is the function of law-makers, and only so far as they believe justice requires the enactment of laws giving a direction to labor which it would not otherwise have taken, can protective or bounty laws be defended.

I am satisfied that justice to the whole [illegible] industry to be directed from its natural channels [illegible] been enacted. The capital of the country being the fund from which wages are paid, it is of equal, perhaps of greater importance to the laborer than to the capitalist, that capital should not be destroyed by sudden changes in law. Because we have not accumulated as much capital as we might have done, under a natural system, is no reason for destroying by sudden changes what we have accumulated.

We may be sure that, on whatever platform the members of any Congress may have been elected, they will enact such laws as the opinions of their constituents shall demand. [illegible] the average intelligence of the people, dictate the policy of those who govern, or are said to govern; and upon the enlightenment of the people depends, with rare exceptions, the wisdom of the legislators. There is not in the present Congress a single man who has proved his ability to lead public opinion in regard to the systems of protection and free trade, by showing first that he could impress upon them an intelligent conviction of the truth of his premises. The Morrill tariff, so called, and the subsequent acts, are purely empirical measures, which will not bear the test of investigation upon any theory whatever.

Mr. Wells' bill was not claimed, even by himself, to be anything but a temporary device, well adapted to meet the abnormal condition of a paper currency, a condition which renders any permanent legislation for the collection of revenue practically impossible.

His report, on the contrary, contains an amount of information such as has not before been placed before the people, and statements of facts which are indispensable to sound legislation. His convictions are evidently changing somewhat, and I believe that a man of his ability, and with the opportunity which he has for observing the evils of legislation for special interests, cannot long avoid being a convert to the doctrine that free trade and not protection is the proper basis from which to enact a tariff law for the collection of revenue.

I do not mean to assert, that there are no men in Congress capable of leading and moulding opinion upon these matters, but the whole attention of those who are thus able has of necessity been given to questions which, up to this time, have been of more vital importance; and it is well that is so, even if a temporary check be given to our material prosperity. Far better the rule of a Republican party, true to freedom, but mistaken in its revenue policy, than of a sham Democratic party, false to freedom, but placed in power by means of correct views of the revenue question.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

There are three fundamental premises which must be fully understood before any correct deductions can be reached upon the subject of collecting revenue.

First. That all taxes, either direct or indirect, are levied upon and collected from production—production being the result of labor; and that labor will be more or less effective according to the amount of capital by which it is aided or supplemented.

Second. That "tariff" is another name for "tax," and that a tax of any kind can only be more or less of a burden upon the people who pay it, and cannot in the nature of things be a benefit to them.

Third. That money is not an end, but only a means to an end, and that even gold and silver money is only useful up to a certain amount, which will define itself if left to natural laws; from which it follows, that a country may be guilty of as great folly in the [illegible] of such laws as shall cause an accumulation of specie within its borders more than sufficient for its use, as the miser is guilty of when he hoards gold in a strong box.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Before we consider the first proposition, it may be well to define what is meant by labor. Its technical meaning has come to be simply physical effort. I use it in a larger sense, in which is included any effort, either physical or mental, by which the gifts of God are moved into a form for human consumption. Economic writers have sometimes made the statement that all we do is to move things. We move the soil and we move the seed, but Nature does the harvest. We move the wood and the stone, forming the dam, and we move the wheel into position; but Nature, or the God of Nature, gives the water and the law of navigation. And when we have moved things into what we call permanent form they become capital—such as houses or mills, or improvements upon land, or gold and silver money; but still, effort, movement or labor must be applied to keep the mills in motion, to work the land or the money [illegible] capital renders labor more effective, causes it to yield a larger product, but can never take its place.

It seems but simple justice, that the capital of the country should bear the largest share of the taxes; but how can it be reached? An arbitrary division is impracticable, and a tax upon the income of capital is simply a share of the product of labor, which product [illegible] which capital has [illegible] and thereby rendered [illegible]

Is not the income or profit of capital a charge made by capital for the service which it renders in causing labor to be more productive? [illegible] by making it possible for labor [illegible] For the service of [illegible] the spinning jenny [illegible] pay to the owner [illegible] much left for his own use as he would have had by continuing to use the single spindle. The business being very profitable, the capitalist will continue to build spinning jennies until the demand is fully supplied; [illegible] a portion of his income by a tax [illegible] so that ultimately the [illegible] in the form of a higher rate [illegible] capital than it could otherwise have commanded.

Capital is of no use to the owner when hoarded; it must be put into some form in which it can render a service to labor; and, as wealth or capital accumulates in a geometrical ratio, while population or labor only increases in an arithmetical ratio, the rate of interest or profit which capital can command must be continually less and less, if the [illegible] laborer may continue to work with the spinning-wheel of one spindle, until supplemented by capital in the form of a jenny, and will do so, unless some one by an effort of invention or superior industry, produces such a machine.

INTEREST AND PROFITS.

It is a well understood rule, that the rate of interest or profit which capital can command of labor, for its annual use, is in the proportion which accumulated capital bears to the number of persons desiring its use, and their desire is in proportion to their intelligence and industry. This law, which regulates the profits of capital is fully proved by the high rates of interest always prevailing in new countries, and the low rate in old countries in which the accumulation and use of capital are both restricted, as in England.

Now, since the avails of the taxes are mainly consumed, and not added to the aggregate of accumulated capital; and since the rent, interest or profit of capital is maintained, even by the imposition of an income tax, at a higher rate than it otherwise would be; and since by this retardation of the accumulation of capital, labor is not supplemented by as many or as good tools as it would otherwise be, it follows that taxation in any form, even that of an income tax, is mainly a burden upon labor, and not upon capital, which is the result of labor already expended.

The only manner in which accumulated capital could therefore be reached would be an arbitrary division of such capital at a given time, in whatever form it existed, whether as money, mills, improved lands or railroads, etc.; but such arbitrary reduction of capital is impracticable upon any principle of equity, and to prevent even the taxing an injury to labor, even if it were practicable, it must be proved that the recipients would maintain it as accumulated capital, and not immediately consume it or what it would purchase.

THE ULTIMATE SOURCE OF TAXES.

I think it cannot be denied that all taxes are collected from the product or result of labor of each and every year, and are paid mainly by those who produce, and not by those who live upon the income of capital already accumulated; but I am very far from excluding from the class of laborers or producers the owners of capital, who give their time and attention to the use of their capital; they are among the most effective laborers and the largest producers.

Neither do I intend to deny that capital can be reached by taxation, but only to define the usual effect of taxation. It is proved by the records of history that in all cases where the government of a country has by taxation taken a portion of the capital of the people, the result has been disastrous. This will be evident to any one who fully appreciates the fact that the accumulated capital of the country is the fund from which all wages are paid; and when taxation has exhausted the income, and begins to impair the principal, of course nothing but injury can ensue to those who are employed and who receive wages.

[*To be Continued.*]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

THE SOUTH SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The full detective corps of the Treasury Department is at work tracing the counterfeit seven-thirties, but as yet nothing of importance has come to light.

A [illegible].

The *Star* of this evening says that it is authorized to declare that the report telegraphed from this city, stating that General Grant, in conversation on yesterday, declared himself much pleased with the result of the recent elections, is without any foundation, as he has not expressed himself to any one to that effect.

ELECTION CASE.

The House Committee on Elections, charged with the investigation into the alleged frauds in the election of William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, have held one session of a week's length. Several witnesses swore positively to having been offered money, in the sum of fifty to one hundred dollars, by Mr. Barnum personally, for their votes. The most important witnesses in the case were either out of town or refused to answer the summons sent them, and it is the opinion of a majority of the committee that these witnesses were hired to absent themselves. The committee meets again in Fall's Village, Barnum's town, on the 21st inst., where they propose to compel the attendance of the refractory witnesses.

[illegible] MAILS.

For the last ten days the western mails have been [illegible] irregular. That it is the fault of the department is proved by the fact that passengers during all this time have come through without delay.

To the Associated Press.

[illegible]

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

Some Remarks on Hotel Clerks.

The Winter Amusements in Chicago.

New Ornaments for Dresses and New Styles of Heads.

The Liberal-Christian Imbroglio—Moody vs. Dexter.

Art Matters—A New Art Journal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I approach you in a timid frame of mind to-day, with a few hesitating words on the subject of hotel clerks.

And I appeal to you, O omniscience, is there a greater person on earth than the hotel clerk?

I have come to the conclusion there is not. Earthly potentates, philosophers, warriors and poets dwarf in comparison.

My eyes are open to the enormity of my ignorance and I freely own that I did wrong in asking that young man, with the nice hair and stunning vest, if he would give me a room on the second floor. I do not blame him that he looked at me through his eye glasses, with a tooth-pick in his mouth, for ten minutes; that he then said he would be back in a minute and went off to play billiards; that he was gone half an hour and came back and read half a dozen notes from widows in the house; that he then looked up and asked me what I wanted; and that he sent me to the fifth story. All this I ought to have expected.

But the look he gave me was cruel. The glance, which commenced at the top of my hat and went to the toe of my boot, was too much. Was it not enough to evince his superiority by ordering me to the fifth story? Why expose me to that chilling look? I know that I should have begged that stony young man's pardon for speaking to him, but one cannot always remember hotel etiquette.

And I went up to my den in the fifth story thoroughly convinced that I had no rights a hotel clerk was bound to respect, and I did not dare to look at him after that, and I paid my bill through the proxy of a man and a brother, who knew the hotel clerk better than I did.

Next to being Cham of Tartary, or Tycoon of Japan, I would be a hotel clerk. He is an object of interest only second to Barnum's gorilla—a being as far elevated above the petty strifes and cares of the world that he can look down from his altitude upon us all and smilingly consign us to the devil if it so pleases him—a compound of arrogance, self-complacency, don't-care-a-cussativeness, and utter disregard of ordinary human beings, so strongly compounded that it becomes sublime.

And I always revere sublimity of this description. When he sent me to the fifth story with a carpet bag in each hand, I did not complain. I kissed the hand that smote.

All that he does is done with an air of superiority. Do you desire to ascertain what time the train departs? He refers you to the office of the company, and don't know where it is. Do you want to know where Bangs & Co. do business? He waves you to a directory of some other city and replaces his whole mind on his tooth-pick. Ask him for some tickets to an evening's performance at the theatre, and he will crush you with a glance, as much as to say, do I look like a man in a box-office?

He is master of all he surveys, absolute in his way, wonderful in his make-up, express and admirable in his functions. He knows everybody, and has a front seat at the opera. When he puts his whole mind on a carpet bag he can tell at a glance whether it contains a shirt and a tooth brush, or a first-class trousseau, and he can grade men into their rooms by their coat buttons with the utmost ease.

Ordinary impudence usually gets snubbed, but there does not live a man with courage enough to snub the hotel clerk. His impudence is allied to genius. It has taken him years to reach it, and the painful hours of study he has given to the characteristics of the tooth-pick are something wonderful to think of.

When I retire from the pomps and vanities of this world, O TRIBUNE, and have no further interest in sublunary matters, I hope to be a hotel clerk. I can conceive of no epitaph more impressive than the touching words—"He was a hotel clerk."

And speaking of epitaphs, it occurs to me to tell the Dear Creatures that they are now [illegible] of death's heads printed on the muslin. The idea is very beautiful, but might be improved or rather carried still further. For instance: Aurelia, upon the advent of her first boy, might wear upon the bottom of her skirt representations of a cradle, a pap spoon, a nurse bottle, unmentionables, puff boxes, rattles and india rubber rings.

And Celeste, when she gets married, might indulge in roses, rainbows, honeysuckles, Cupids, jessamines, small cottages, auroras and humming birds bathed in sunshine, with faint representations of a storm in the distance.

Having fixed the style of dresses for interesting occasions, the Dear Creatures will furthermore thank me for informing them that the Parisian "artists" in hair have met and determined that dark eyebrows are to go with golden hair and golden eyebrows with black hair, and that the chignon must go by the board. They will be informed hereafter where hair and eyebrows can be procured. The color of the complexion is to be a dead pearl pale, the lips very light pink, and the mouth is to be worn slightly open—[illegible]. Nothing has been decided below the mouth, but it is rumored that the present style of walking will be abolished, and that the waddle will take its place.

It is not less than an invoice of [illegible] has been received here. They are very popular in Paris and London, and will undoubtedly be here soon. They are said to be very imposing, but terribly deceitful.

In the way of amusements I am enabled to announce that Chicago will not suffer this winter. Our people are determined to have amusement. If it should rain mill-stones, the only long-faced individuals would be the dealers in those articles. The rest of the people would amuse themselves dodging them, and I have no doubt that plenty of bets would be made on the general results.

In fact, amusement is our life. It holds us together. It is the pin that keeps our social framework together. Draw that out and we should collapse as suddenly as the poor devil who finds himself standing on nothing and kicking the atmosphere of the county when the Sheriff pulls the peg.

I refer to the county of which gallant Tom Osborne is going to be Treasurer.

And Crosby, knowing the wants of the people, is setting a capital table. This week the *Flying Scud*, which is full of horse-talk, sweepstakes, pools, dog-skins and flyers, with a deliciously wicked ballet, in it, will go over the course. And there will be [illegible] enough in it, horse legs and otherwise, to attract a large concourse to the mimic turf. On the 28th of the month, Max Strakosch will come with La Grange, the peerless, and give us two weeks of opera. And then the Mendelssohn Quintette Club will give us some of their superb renderings of the music of the masters. After they have finished, we shall probably have Gilmore's great ball, for which Celeste is dying, and to which Aurelia will come clear from Boston, with her toilet that will astonish all the avenues—Michigan, Wabash, Blue Island and Fourth. After the ball and the fatigue [illegible] Miss Lander will play "good Queen Bess" and poor Mary Stuart, to give us an appetite for Ristori, who will be here in March, after her Havana campaign, with Myrrha, Marie Antoinette, and other new plays; and while I think of it, Aurelia has sent me Ristori's toilette in Marie Antoinette, which I hope you will print for the benefit of the Dear Creatures. It is as follows:

First toilette—Gala dress—White satin, trimmed with gold fringe and trimmings; [illegible] with lace; blue silk cloak lined with yellow moire and gold leaves; powdered wig, with white and blue feathers; flowers of precious stone, diamond neck lace, earrings, brooch and bracelet; white satin shoes with gold trimmings.

Second—Elegant morning dress of red silk; white satin underrobe, trimmed with ruffles; tulle neckerchief, with lace; red velvet cap with white feathers; [illegible] necklace and earrings; red shoes trimmed with gold.

Third—Very elegant country silk dress, with white and blue stripes, all trimmed with [illegible] neckerchief; straw hat trimmed with blue ribbons and feathers; diamonds and turquoise jewelry.

Fourth—Chamber dress, composed of silk under robe, white and [illegible] striped, with [illegible] embroidered with silk flowers—faithful copy of the dress worn by Marie Antoinette; tulle neckerchief, with lace; large Havana belt; diamond brooch, with the initials of Marie Antoinette.

Fifth—Full mourning dress of [illegible] with double skirt, trimmed [illegible] earrings and brooch [illegible]

Sixth—Very plain black woollen dress with white [illegible]; [illegible] of same style; black velvet band.

Seventh—White [illegible] dress; with [illegible] cap.

At McVicker's [illegible]

[illegible] Leopold de Meyer; undoubtedly Bateman's [illegible]. And then the St. Luke's Hospital, the Orphan Asylum, the Home for the Friendless, the Retreat for Decayed Spinsters, the Refuge for Abandoned Hotel Clerks, and other meritorious charities, will all open their mouths and cry "Give, give."

And, speaking of charities, reminds me to ask Brother Moody if he can't contrive to put Wirt Dexter and other members of the Liberal denominations under bonds to keep the peace. I do not think that a poor woman or a starving man would discriminate between a Universalist and a Presbyterian greenback, or between Unitarian and Methodist postal currency, or that the starving man would stop to inquire into the theological dry bones of the donor. At least, if he did, he ought to starve.

But then, you see, there is danger that Wirt Dexter or Mrs. Livermore, in their travels through the city, might possibly relieve a Baptist family, and actually have the effrontery to send a cord of Universalist wood and a leg of Unitarian mutton right into the bosom of a poor Congregational woman.

These nice little theological distinctions must be maintained, and the creeds must not be violated by soup and Briar Hill coal.

Besides, again, there is danger that by some sort of mysterious gastronomical transubstantiation the soup would be changed into the actual presence and reality of Unitarianism, and that the poor woman who had fed on it would thereafter go to hear Brother Collyer.

There is danger in Unitarian soup. Universalist soup is not so heating, but even that must be looked after, for it is a current fact that Mrs. Livermore, in Sanitary Fair days, proselytized whole regiments by the soup process.

I am rather glad, on the whole, that Wirt has organized a new association. There is room both for the Young Men's Christian Association, under the leadership of Brother Moody, and the Young Men's Human Association, under the lead of Wirt Dexter. Wirt's great, broad shoulders, strong arms and big heart have done yeoman service in the way of charity for years past under the auspices of the old association, and Mrs. Livermore is an army with banners in the way of executive talent. Brother Moody has got to look out for his laurels. Wirt will take a poor devil right out of Brother M.'s hands, while he is talking theology to him, and fill him full of good things, and send him away rejoicing, with a grateful heart and stomach, if Brother M. is not careful.

For the poor of this world are given to boiled mutton, soap and candles more than they are to regeneration and justification.

They are just stupid enough to prefer rations to orations.

And now, Peregrine Pickle sends you off, my brethren, on the course, and hopes the best horse will win, while he is free to confess that he stakes the most of his money on Dexter.

There is not much that is new in the line of art. The Opera House Gallery has received a few pictures and is expecting more. Mrs. Green has leased Joyce & Aiken's Gallery, and will open a large collection there shortly, among them Bierstadt's last picture, "The Domes of the Yo Semite," of which I wrote you while in the Hub. And, speaking of J and A, reminds me that Nos. 12 and 13 of their Chicago Illustrated are just out, full of exquisite lithographs of city views. The work, when finished, will be a credit to Chicago. O'Brien has also made a venture in the art world, and will be out early this week with an *Art Journal*. Having been favored with a glimpse at the advance sheets, I can say that it is a journal which will fully reflect Chicago art and art in general. There is nothing cheap or meretricious in it. It is edited *con amore*, its leading articles are sound, its selections excellent, and its summaries carefully digested. It will also be a beautiful specimen of typography. The artists and art-lovers of Chicago should give it their cordial support.

Which reminds me to say that Vaas has an excellent programme for his Turner Hall Concert to-morrow, embracing three pieces by Bach, viz.: March from Land to Sea, Gunst-Werber Waltz, and Wedding Polka; overture to Der Freischutz; a potpourri from Crispino; Reide's potpourri humoreske No 1; Reissiger's Concert Scene and Weingarten's quadrille—Fouth Avenue Lancers.

In the way of amusements out of Chicago, Offenbach's sparkling "Duchess of Gerolstein" has conquered the hearts of the New Yorkers and Opera Bouffe is a *fait accompli*. Leopold de Meyer, the celebrated pianist, who is creating such a furore in New York, is characterized by a critical journal as "a little, dandyish, excessively genial, good-natured, vivacious specimen, who trips about the stage like a cricket, bows like a Turveydrop and plays like a lion." Max Strakosch, it is rumored, will bring to Chicago a new American soprano in his LaGrange troupe—Miss Merrifield, of whom reports speak well. Maurice, his brother, now in Europe with *la diva Patti*, [illegible] Sconcia, who is said to be "*jeune et charmante*." Janauscheck, Maretzek's new dramatic artist, has made her *debut* in New York and achieved a *success d'estime*, but will not annihilate Ristori. The Hanlons have arrived in Boston with some wonderful novelties from Europe, and will be here this winter.

PEREGRINE PICKLE.

THE SOUTH.

Arrangements Completed for the Election in Virginia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

General Schofield expects to return to Richmond on Monday morning. All arrangements for the election on the 22d are complete and it will not be postponed.

Information from the District of Virginia is to the effect that the Reconstruction law is being carefully and earnestly executed according to its spirit.

Excitement in Richmond Caused by the Recent Northern Elections.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The *Herald's* Richmond special says: "The greatest excitement since the surrender of Virginia prevails here, over the [illegible]

General Imboden to Test the Validity of the Reconstruction Act.

RICHMOND, Oct. 12.—General Imboden, who applied for registration under the last amnesty of the President upon taking the oath to support the constitution, intends to test the validity of the Reconstruction act and the legal effect of the President's proclamation. He will apply to the United States District Court for a mandamus compelling the registering officer to register his name, and if refused, he will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Improved Relations Between the Whites and Blacks at the South.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: [illegible]

POLITICAL.

Latest Election Returns from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The *Herald's* Philadelphia special says: "I have just seen Senator Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who is confined to his room at the Merchants' Hotel. [illegible]

Democratic Rejoicings.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1867.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours: [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. [illegible]

And, speaking of charities, reminds me ...

There is not much that is new in the line of art. The Opera House Gallery has received a few pictures and is expecting more. Mrs. Green has leased Jevne & Almini's Gallery, and will open a large collection there shortly, among them Bierstadt's last picture, "The Domes of the Yo Semite," of which I wrote you while in the Hub. And, speaking of J and A, reminds me that Nos. 13 and 13 of their Chicago Illustrated are just out, full of exquisite lithographs of city views. The work, when finished, will be a credit to Chicago. O'Brien has also made a venture in the art world, and will be out early this week with an Art Journal. Having been favored with a glimpse at the advance sheets, I can say that it is a journal which will fully reflect Chicago art and art in general.

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PEREGRINE PICKLE.

THE SOUTH.

POLITICAL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1867.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

LATEST.

Milward's Provision Circular.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

For the Week Ending October 12.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... Oct. 12.

General Notices.

A. KIMBEL & CABUS,

Cabinet Makers and Decorators,

928 and 930 Broadway, N. Y.

Special Notices.

Cheap Soap. Good Soap.

NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE. Two cents a pound for Superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. It is a new Concentrated Lye, for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of Aluminate of Soda, which, when mixed with Refuse Fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 lbs good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full receipts with each box.

Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases containing forty-eight boxes, at a liberal discount, of the wholesale grocers and druggists, in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of

CLIFFORD EMBERTON,
General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

TURNER'S TIC DOLOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Turner & Co., Sole Proprietors, 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.

Wear and Tear.

Consumption Can be Cured.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Miscellaneous.

LETTRES DE FRANCAISES, From the 29th of September till October 6th.

HOLLANDSCHE.

Medical.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

Medical Cards.

Dr. James.

New Marriage Guide.

Your Destiny.

Dr. Bigelow.

Private Matters.

TAKE NOTICE!

Scales.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES.

Medical.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT,

A Substitute for Calomel.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

If your bowels are costive, TRY THEM.

If you have worms, TRY THEM.

If your breath is bad, TRY THEM.

If you feel drowsy, TRY THEM.

If you are low spirited, TRY THEM.

If you have a sick headache, TRY THEM.

Medical.

THE LIQUORS OF COMMERCE.

Poisonous Stimulants IN THE SICK ROOM

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Nothing More and Nothing Less.

HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., Proprietors.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1867.

THE CITY.

REGISTRY OF VOTERS.—The inspectors of election are requested to call to-day on the County Clerk and procure the books for the registration of voters. The boards of registration of the several wards are required to meet on Tuesday for the revision of the lists.

CLOSING THE CANAL.—On Saturday the Board of Canal Commissioners, decided to close the Illinois and Michigan Canal on the 15th of November.

[illegible]

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Dedication of the New Congregational Edifice.

Sermon by the Rev. L. E. Matson.

An Appeal and its Response—A Noble Contribution.

The new building of the Plymouth Congregational Church Society of this city, situated on the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, a full description of which was given in our issue of Saturday, was dedicated yesterday with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of a large congregation, completely filling the spacious edifice. [illegible]

"Lord of the worlds above."

[illegible]

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

A Number of Dwellings Destroyed—Many Families Rendered Homeless.

Eight Alarms in Twenty-Four Hours.

A fire involving the partial destruction of four two story frame buildings, located on the east side of Wells street, between Lake and Randolph streets, occurred at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. It originated on the premises of Mr. Powers, No. [illegible] [illegible]

FIRES ON SATURDAY.

[illegible]

DISTILLERY SEIZURE.

Alleged Frauds on the Revenue—An Ingenious Ruse.

[illegible]

Osborne Meeting in the Tenth Ward.

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decision in the Supreme Court—Limitations.

Judgments in Superior and Circuit Courts—A City Suit.

The North State Street Lee—Divorce.

Chief Justice Walker, of the Supreme Court, has delivered the following opinion in the case of Higgins vs. Crosby, submitted at the April term of 1866:

[illegible]

UNITED STATES COURT.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

RECORDER'S COURT.

The criminal business of this court will be en-

BRICK MAKING.

The Monitor Machine and its Work.

Since the days that the Israelites made bricks, gathering their own straw, wonderful changes have been introduced into the business—some more wonderful than useful. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

The week which has just closed has been a very favorable one for amusements, [illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Use Hunker's Liquidine for washing [illegible]

Paper Hangings and Window Shades. [illegible]

LaCohan, the Great French and American Clairvoyant [illegible]

Brown's Oriental Hair Renewer [illegible]

It Works to Perfection.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup [illegible]

The Best Tonic.—Caswell, Mack & Co.'s [illegible]

Pruessing's Celebrated Cider Vinegar. [illegible]

Constitution Water [illegible]

Fancy goods of every description. [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

AUCTION TRADE SALE.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

October 15th and 16th, at 9 a. m.,

At the Rooms of DANIEL SCOTT & CO., [illegible]

[illegible]

ALSO,

Paisley and other Shawls, Ties, Tweeds, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, all wool, and a Large and Fresh Stock of General Dry Goods.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON—

[illegible]

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

Auction Sales.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE,

The Property of Alex. White, Esq.,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS, AUCTIONEER,

On Thursday, October 17th, 1867,

At 11 o'clock a. m., in METROPOLITAN HALL, now known as the Young Men's Association Building, corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

House and Lot, No. 401 Wabash-av.,

[illegible]

The Very Eligible Lot

[illegible]

640 Feet River Front,

[illegible]

Forty Acres of Land in Section 1,

[illegible]

Lot corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.,

[illegible]

Twelve Lots on State-st.,

[illegible]

Lot on State-st.,

Corner of Twenty-fifth, 110 by 115 feet.

House and Two Lots 48 by 100 feet,

On Twenty-fifth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. Lot fenced and improved.

Three Lots on Twenty-fifth-st.,

Each 21 by 100 feet, between Wabash-av. and State-st.

Two Houses and Lots,

[illegible] Nos. 87 and 89 Adams-st., between Clark and State-sts.

Six Lots on Cottage Grove-av.,

[illegible]

House and Lot corner West Madison and Lincoln-sts.,

[illegible]

Seven Lots on West Madison-st.,

[illegible]

Two Cottage Houses,

[illegible]

Two Cottage Houses,

[illegible]

Four Lots in Elston's Addition,

[illegible]

Lots in Keokuk, Iowa.

[illegible]

Lot in Urbana, Ill.

[illegible]

The above property is among the most valuable and desirable in the city. [illegible]

For any information relative to the property or terms of the sale, see or address

JOS. N. BARKER, ESQ.,

Of the firm of Barker & Tuley, Attorneys.

ALEXANDER WHITE,

Or,

WM. A. BUTTERS,

Auctioneer, of the firm of Wm. A. Butters & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

500 GROSS LEAD PENCILS AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

BUCK GOODS, HATS, CAPS, &c. AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

CATALOGUE SALE.

Entire Stock of a Wholesale CLOTHING HOUSE, AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, October 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PLATS OF THE PROPERTY OF ALEXANDER WHITE, To be sold AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock, IN METROPOLITAN HALL.

Can be seen at our Salesrooms.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, &c., AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

On Thursday, Oct. 17, at 11 O'clock a. m.,

[illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

Household Furniture, Two Fine Pianos, &c., AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

Household Furniture, Two Fine Pianos, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Entire Stock of a Millinery Store, AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The latest great London and New York sensation,

FLYING SCUD;

FLYING SCUD;

OR, A FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE!

[illegible]

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 14,

With all the ORIGINAL NOVEL EFFECTS, including the FAMOUS DERBY SCENE

A JOCKEY BALLET,

By a corps of young ladies.

With the talented young actor, Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN,

[illegible]

NAT GOSLING, THE OLD JOCKEY.

[illegible]

STEWART AND BARRY,

The Chicago favorites.

THE CAST OF CHARACTERS

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the People's Tragedian,

EDWIN ADAMS,

HIS FIRST APPEARANCE

Since his brilliant engagement in California.

Monday, Shakespeare's Tragedy of

MACBETH,

With all the original music.

[illegible]

Tuesday—WILD OATS.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE Bricklayers' Protective Union, No. 2, OF CHICAGO, AT THE OLD BOARD OF TRADE HALL,

South Water-st., between Wells and LaSalle.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15th, 1867.

Music by the Great Western Light Guard Band.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Fair and Festival.

The ladies of this Society will give a Fair and Festival in the parlors of the church, corner of Wabash-av. and Eldridge-court,

Tuesday Evening, October 15th,

to which they invite their friends. Supper any time after 6 o'clock. Journal and Post please copy.

ARLINGTON HALL.

ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, J. H. Haverly, Manager. The Great Albums, ARLINGTON and REYNOLDS. First Three Nights of The Keans in Chicago. Matinee every Saturday.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—House 261 West Monroe-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—Till May next, or till May, [illegible]

TO RENT—The two-story frame house, No. 548 West Washington-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—A new two-story dwelling [illegible]

TO RENT—That elegant new house on Wabash-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—Nice two-story house; [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] Nos. 139 and 141 North Clark-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—House, 10 rooms, on Wabash-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—A boarding house—35 boarders. [illegible]

TO RENT—House on May-st., between Washington and Randolph-sts., [illegible]

TO RENT—Room 28 Otis Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts., [illegible]

TO RENT—House containing 11 rooms, in the finest location, on Third-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—No. 149 West Jackson-st. [illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Large unfurnished room in Post Office Block, [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, [illegible]

TO RENT—A nicely-furnished front room, [illegible]

TO RENT—A large furnished room, [illegible]

TO RENT—Comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family, [illegible]

TO RENT—A nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for two gentlemen. [illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

[illegible]

TO RENT—Those elegant offices and sleeping rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—Front office in Morrison Building, [illegible]

TO RENT—Store No. 27 River-st., [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a good active business [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—To take an interest [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In an established [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With $800 in a first-class business [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In an old established business [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—With $15,000 to [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A party having an [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—$4,000 to invest in [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A good business man [illegible]

Lost and Found.

LOST—A memorandum book of no value [illegible]

LOST—On Tuesday evening, [illegible]

LOST—On Friday afternoon, [illegible]

FOUND—A stray horse, [illegible]

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By S. H. Kerfoot & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 91 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By William D. Kerfoot, 89 [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By Derby & Rice, 89 Washington-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap homes in the West Division. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two-story brick house, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Flagg & Sonerbury, Real Estate Agents, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two two-story frame houses, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Lee & Van Rensselaer [illegible]

FOR SALE—A large number of desirable [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice business and residence [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Michigan-av., south of Twentieth-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Hill and Whipple, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new house, 11 rooms, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two-story and brick basement [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—A very desirable [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—A first-class [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—Corner of Park-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—No. 334 West Adams-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Prairie-av., north of [illegible]

FOR SALE—Fine business property [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two stores and a dwelling, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of Littlefield's gas burner [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Michigan-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—10 acres east of and fronting [illegible]

FOR SALE—300x150 feet, corner of Lake and Wabash-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine lot on Canal-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—A choice residence lot [illegible]

FOR SALE—Madison, east of Western-av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three hundred and thirty-five feet [illegible]

FOR SALE—Desirable residence lots, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine building lot, 100x180 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Five acres on Wabash-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—40 acres on line of Chicago-av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Five lots on the corner of [illegible]

FOR SALE—30 feet on Prairie-av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot 41x120 feet to alley on Clark-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A valuable ten acre block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., corner of [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—Two good stock farms [illegible]

FOR SALE—Tavern Stand, 7 miles from city [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—The best planing mill in Chicago, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Our branch house at Council Grove, Kansas. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good new custom mill, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—For a farm or other good property, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A rare chance to go into the boot and shoe business, at 271 South Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A storehouse, stock and fixtures of a drug and hardware store [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug Store—In one of best locations in Chicago. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Rare Business Chance—A Grain Elevator, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A retail grocery store in the North Division, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the largest and best [illegible]

FOR SALE—A No. 1 Fruit and Confectionery Oyster Saloon, near McVicker's Theatre, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Rare chance—A fancy and staple grocery, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A one-fourth interest in a [illegible]

FOR SALE—One-third interest in a good machine and foundry business. [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—At reduced prices, two top buggies; [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two pairs draught horses; [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—10 second-hand, nearly new, portable engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' Portable and Stationary Engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Twelve new and second-hand portable steam engines [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Lease and furniture of Room No. 118 Lombard Block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—An excellent double shot gun, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The brick stable, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—First-class furniture of one of the best located boarding houses [illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

8 Eldridge-court.—Two pleasant furnished rooms, [illegible]

15 Congress-st.—Boarders who would like [illegible]

64 Park-av.—A large parlor to rent, [illegible]

68 Adams-st.—Two gentlemen, with their wives, [illegible]

84 and 86 State-st.—A desirable suit of rooms, [illegible]

131 West Jackson-st.—Two gentlemen, [illegible]

140 Wabash-av.—Nicely furnished rooms, [illegible]

142 Wabash-av.—One well furnished room [illegible]

162 Michigan-av.—For the winter, [illegible]

208 Erie-st.—Several handsome furnished [illegible]

217 Wabash-av.—Board and lodging for [illegible]

220 West Lake-st.—A large furnished parlor [illegible]

320 Michigan-av.—Furnished and unfurnished [illegible]

365 West Monroe-st.—Two [illegible]

Correspondence Wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—With some young widow [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—[illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—Tailors. [illegible]

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—[illegible]

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—[illegible]

PERSONAL—[illegible]

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York last evening at [illegible]

A terrible marine disaster occurred on the New Brunswick coast on Monday week. [illegible]

Every county in Nebraska, so far as heard from, has been carried by the Republicans. [illegible]

A New York Herald Washington special says that General Grant strongly urges the appointment of Major General Rawlins, his chief of staff, as Secretary of War, [illegible]

The Illinois State Board of Equalization completed its labors yesterday. [illegible]

Seventy thousand dollars of the spurious 7-30 bonds were yesterday taken to the New York bankers, [illegible]

The majority against the consolidation of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham, Lawrenceville, Monongahela, etc., into one city [illegible]

An election was held in Cheyenne, Colorado, on the 8th inst., for Delegate to Congress, [illegible]

The Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday says the Legislature of Pennsylvania will be politically divided as follows:

[illegible]

Cable despatches report the failure of F. & N. Ball and Campbell & Son, cotton dealers, of Liverpool. [illegible]

The Memphis Post, of October 9, says that Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, better known as "Yellow Fever Blackburn," [illegible]

The New Orleans Republican, of the 11th, has returns for the convention [illegible]

Green-room gossip at New York says that Edwin Forrest is soon to marry the young actress, Miss Lillie, [illegible]

The Philadelphia Press, of Saturday, says the question is finally settled. Sharswood is elected Judge of the Supreme Court. [illegible]

The Washington Chronicle says that Secretary Stanton, since his return to Washington, [illegible]

Hon. W. W. Ketchum, Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Pennsylvania District, [illegible]

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is raising a "Permanent Fund" [illegible]

The New Orleans Republican, of the 10th, says "physicians differ in opinion as to the effect of the cool weather [illegible]

About four thousand five hundred dollars have been raised in New York city for the Gerrit testimonial, [illegible]

Colonel John Hay, during Mr. Lincoln's private secretary, afterwards Secretary of Legation at Paris, and now Consul at Vienna, [illegible]

Governor Orr, in a letter to President Johnson, [illegible]

An important suit, involving the proprietary right to trade marks, has just been decided by the Court of Chancery, at Hamilton, C. W. Perry Davis & Son, of Providence, R. I., [illegible] "Painkiller," [illegible]

Home for the Friendless—A Generous Offer.

[illegible]

Sheridan at Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 14.—General Sheridan arrived here [illegible]

HARRISON, Oct. 14.—General Sheridan has accepted an invitation to visit this city on the [illegible]

[illegible]

Another Prize Fight in Prospect.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Mike McCoole and Jim Dunn [illegible] championship of America and $15,000 a side.

WASHINGTON.

Additional Facts [illegible] the Impeachment Evidence.

October Series [illegible] Interest Notes Due To-day.

The New York [illegible] Against Secretary [illegible] and [illegible] sioner R[illegible]

Mr. Johnson's [illegible] Recent Ele[illegible]

Extension of [illegible] Payment of Sou[illegible] road Indebt[illegible]

[illegible]